Convention held in this city May 42, 1862; Nashvillas Union an able exponent of Cavalry and three companies of the 7th the principles of the Union men of Ten-nessee, and we carnestly recommend it as well deserving of the patronage of Union men everywhere:

Pennsylvania Cavalry, was captured at that place by a force of the enemy's Cav-alry, variously estimated at from eigh-teen hundred to thirty-five hundred.

Colonel McLean's Regiment.

We had a conversation with Colonel McLEAN, last evening, who has just returned from East Tennessee, where he has been arming and equipping some three bundred men belonging to his regiment. He represents a strong Union sentiment as existing among the East Tennesseans, but on account of threats emanating from the rebels, they keep it in a great mea-

The Second is rapidly filling up, through the untiring exertions of Colonel McLean, who certainly deserves great credit for the able manner in which he is conducting its organization. The regiment would now number over seven hundred men, had it not have been for the loss of two companies which were captured a few days ago by Moscan, while on their way to this point. Col. McLEAN says he will have his men here as fast as he can get them transportation. Success to the Second.

The "Miser's Daughter" drew a magnificent house last night, and we were glad to see such a large turnout of the ladies as graced the boxes. The piece itself is of that description peculiarly adapted to work upon the sympathies of an audience, judging from the applause bestowed last night. The "Miser's Daughter may be accounted the success of the season, and no doubt will be a permanent favorite with our play-goers. Mr. DUFFIELD gave us the new song, " 'Tis the call of my country," and as customary, brought down the house. Tonight "Delicate Ground," and Mr. and Mrs. Turtle; between pieces Mrs. Hat-THE BERNARD and Mr. DUPPHELD WILL sing the Duett, "When a little farm we keep," which will be a choice musical treat. Fill the house.

Soldiers, the safety and happiness of your homes, the glory, power and liberty of your country, are all united now in your swords. Are not these enough to make them more terrible than the club of Hencules when you join battle with the Southern traitors, the foes of freedom, viz: the covenant-breakers of the Republic, and the adversaries of the human race.

NAPTER, JACKSON, and WASHINGTON, all testified in high terms do the fighting qualities of the negro, who has a natural passion for military display and life .-General LAWRENS, of South Carolina, wrote in March, 1779, to Washington, saying, "Had we arms for three thousand such black men as I could release in Carolina. I should have no doubt of success in driving the British out of Georgis, and subduing East Florida before the end of

Some of our exchanges are gravely arguing the question whether a State has the right to secode. We shall not stop to argue whether it has a right to secole or not, but we assert that we are for making it see sights if it does.

Question-Who was the first secessionist? Answer-The devil.

Clarksburg (Va.) Telegraph. The devil you say!

Singer the great Sewing Machine Man, having amassed a great fortune, has gone on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to spend the remainder of his days there. Probably he wants to visit the temb of his relative King David, who was said

to be one of the Singers of Israel.

The Indianapolis Sentinel calls the Mass, Moeting of Bright-Anti-Administration men in that city on the 30th inst., Monster Mass Meeting." An appropriate name; it was a meeting of political monsters.

The three worst isms in the world are Atheism, Bheumatism and Secessionism.

NASHVILLE, July 29th, 1862. Mr. Editor of the Unions

You can perhaps inform many of your those residents of this place, who have encouraged rebellion, who still encourage it by deeds and expressions, who have nevertheless sworn allegiance to the United States in order to bring goods here or to send goods Southward, or to get passes to go beyond the lines, but who in spite of all this claim not to

be citizens of these United States. What would be the law in case the militia of the State of Tennessee should be called out? Would this people be allowed to stay and take care of the inter-A Cepiben. ests of the city?

We prefer the extermination of the rebels to the subjugation and enslavement of the loyal. In the words of the Louisville Democrat, " It were better that the last man engaged in the rebellion should perish than that this country be destroy-

Wanted to Hire.

Two able-bodied Nauto Mast, to work on the Nashville and Edgefield Ferry Boat. Apply at the Ferry, to July 30-21\*

General Orders-No. 32.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARRY OF THE OUTS T In Camp, Huntsville, Ala., July 21, '624 On the 13th instant the force at Murfreesboro', under command of Brigadier General T. T. Crittenden, late Colonel of the 6th Indiana regiment, and consisting mously adopted at the great State Duion of six companies of the 9th Michigan, nine companies of the 3d Minnesota, two sections of Hewitt's Kentucky Battery, Resolved. That we recognize in the four companies of the 4th Kentucky

It appears from the best information that can be obtained that Brigadier General Crittenden and Colonel Duffield of the 9th Michigan, with the six companies of that regiment and all of the cavalry, were surprised and captured early in the morning in the houses and streets of the town or in their camp near by, with but slight resistance, and without any timely warning of the presence of an enemy.— The rest of the force, consisting of the 3d Minnesota and the artillery, under Colonel Lester, left its camp and took another position, which it maintained with but few cascalties against the feeble attacks. of the enemy, until about three o'clock, when it was surrendered and marched into captivity.

Take it in all its features few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and tack of good conduct can be found in the history of wars. It fully merits the extreme penalty which the law provides for such misconduct. The forces were more than than sufficient to repel the attack effectually. The mortification which the army will feel at the result is poorly compensated by the exertion made by some, perhaps many of the officers, to retrieve the disgrace of the surprise. The man was then Secretary of the Treasury, action fit to be adopted with reference and in the full tide of his Southern popuaction fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blameable, especially the officers highest in command, cannot be determined without further investi-

In contrast to this shameful affair, the ieneral commanding takes pleasure in making honorable memtion of the conduct of a detachment of twenty-two men of companies I and H, 10th Wisconsin, regiment, under the command of Sergeants W. Nelson, and A. H. Makinson. The detachment was on duty guarding a bridge east of Huntsville, when it was attacked, on the 28th of April, by a force of some two or three hundred cavalry, which it fought for two hours, and re-

pulsed in the most signal manner. Such is the conduct that duty and honor demand of every soldier; and this example is worthy of imitation by higher officers and larger commands. By command of Major Gen. Buell.

OFFICIAL:

A A G General Orders-No. 33.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE ORIO, n Camp, Huntsville, Ala., July 22, '62. The following orders in reference to the Military Telegraph Lines, and Operators in this District will be observed

1st. Lines and stations will be estabshed only by the Superint Telegraphs in accordance with instrucions of the General commanding, and they will be discontinued or changed by the same authority only, except when operators are accompanying moveable

uperintendent alone. 3.d The Operators at all camps and stations will be put upon the same footfurnished with tents or suitable quarters, and with such office tables and seals is open to the blue sky and the storm, an as the Quarter-Master may be able to proure or make. Operators are expecteed to provide their personal camp outfit, mess | and walls, is now well nigh ruined by orniture, bedding, etc., they will be alowed one ration a day each, (in kind,) and in the field will be assigned by the commanding officer to some suitable mess, or given such faculties as the case

may allow for messing themselves. 3d No one but the regular detailed orderlies shall enter the telegraph offices, without special permit from the commanding officer, nor shall any person loiter or lounge in or about them. Guards will be posted for the execution of this

4th. The commanding officer shall see hat the Operators remain habitually at their posts, (one being at all times, night and day, with the instrument,) and that they are attentive to their duties, and report any neglect to the Superintendent of Telegraphs or to the commanding General.

5th. Military dispatches shall have precedence over all commercialor private onsinsss, and if necessary, to the entire exclusion of these last. Operators must exercise a sound discretion in relation to forwarding military dispatches, sending first those which are most important.

6th. The excessive use of the telegraph for business which is unimportant or which could be transmitted by mail, is interfering materially with the public interests, and must be discontinued. Important dispatches only will be sent by telegraph, and they will be made as brief as is consistent with the clear expression of the meaning. Operators shall invite the attention of the commanding officer of the station to any non-observance of these requirements, and report them if necessary to the Superintendreaders what the Law is in regard to out for the action of the cammanding General.

By command of Majon GEN. BURLL. JAMES B. FRY. Col. and Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL : A. A. G.

INDIAN COTTON EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFAUTURE OF FINE GOODS .-- A MANUfacturer of Alsae, France, has by means of a new invention, succeeded in using the short silk cotton of India, hitherto pronounced to be unlit for the fabrica-tions of fine goods, for all kinds of purposes. The Journal des Debates, which otions the fact, says that French manufactures are making as fine goods with that cotton as with the linest species New Orleans can send. It infers from this, that hereafter the price of Indian cotton will rise on a level with that of America, a fact which must necessarily lead to an some singular oversight of their destrucincrease of production in India.

Geo. Bell, a well-known butcher of the building could have been materially New Albany, died very suddenly yester-day morning. He was engaged in skin-Traditionally among the citi ning a cow that had died of some discass, when a fly, that had been feeding on the carcass, bit him on the arm, which soon began to swell and inflame and extend lines." Five weeks' constant occupation successful operations in business. 'Born all over his body. He died in the greats | within the "itnes," satisfies me that there on the same day, they wrote, 'we have W. B. VANCE. est agony.—Louisville Democrat.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans Contom-House Building-Gen-Used the Building for What they left Behind in their Fright-Contrabands

NEW OBLEASS, July 15, 1862. I very reluctantly attempt to give you any idea of what is called the Customhouse of New Orleans. There is no such building anywhere else on earth, and possibly not one its equal as an evidence of the waste of Government money, bad taste and inutility. When I look at this pretentious conglomeration of labyrinthine cellars, cocklofts, narrow winding stairs, dark and mysterious passages, and in addition comprehend its vastsize, I am especially struck with the lavish expenditure that has for years characterized the Government in fostering everything South, for here is a building so large in its proportions that the Custom-house of New York could be stowed away in one of its corners! To form some idea of the magnitude, you may imagine one and a half of the largest squares in New York occupied by one edifice, and then you fall short of the proportions, for the building is nearly square, is 334 feet front on Canal street. The collector's or "marble-room," as it is termed by the architect, is in proportion large. The floor contains almost the area of a public square, and the ceiling is intended to be one hundred and forty feel high. If ever completed, it will be

not unlike the interior of some of the vast

temples in Egypt, for there is no architectural parallel in Greece or Rome. Pursuant to an act of Congress, a Cusom-house was to be built in New-Orleans, and the matter was intrusted to Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER. This gentlelarity. As might have been expected, WM. M. Gwin was on hand as chief of the Commissioners. The start was auspicious of the subsequent history. The architect was one A. T. Wood, and if I mistake not, he conceived the design while incarcerated in the State Prison, he spending his leisure hours in making the model. For 15 years this monstrosity has been in progress; and what athistory of waste and political corruption would be developed if the country could be furnished with all the details of appropriations and get at the real facts of their destination. More than three millions dolhers have been expended and I presume that private enterprise would put up for all practical purposes a better building, to its present point of finish, for five hundred thousand. The granite composing the walls is of the plainest workmanship; there is not a bit of carving or JAMES B. FRY, ornamentation anywhere; any of the buildings on Blackwell's Island being more handsomely finished, and more rehitecturally beautiful. Maj. (now Confederate General) G. T. BEAUBROAD, it seems, along with HARDER, MAGRAUDER and other southern officers, divided up the choice places in the gift of the Secretary of War, BEAUSEGARD being such a favorite that he could resign the Superintendency of West Point Militry Academy, preferring to superintend the construcon of the edifice. Mentime, WORTH

fighting Indians or laying off, in hostile countries, military roads. Fixed up inside the building on the main wall, as swallows' nests on the side of a hill, are innumerable rooms, which have been appropriated within the last 2d. Operators will be assigned to two or three years for the Collector's duty, and transferred or relieved by the and Postmaster's departments. Hunting around diligently you will find a large room devoted to the United States District Court, and small rooms devoted to Heaving as Clerks in the Quarter-Master or en knows what. These rooms are under ommissary Department, and will be roof, but the centre part of the building is open to the blue sky and the storm, and the consequence is, that what little labor has been bestowed on the caps, columns

SUMBER, MARCEY, and other mon of North -

en birth, were kept on the frontiers

dust and dampness. Throughout the year and a half the rebels held official possession of this place, (it had been secretly their headquarters in Louisiana for many years previous,) the utmost destruction ensued. The lower story was turned into a vast Confederate gun-carrage shop. The soldiers were quartered throughout the up-per or half-finished rooms, and erected their camp-bettles, and built their fires in the marble hall, thereby adding smoke to the numerous stains of time. The top of the walls of the building were surmounted by eight large pieces of cannon which the rebels, when they left, spiked with cut nails. The place was also used as a depository of rich contributions to the Confederate cause. Here were found the arms gathered up from the surrounding country, a collection of old doublebarreled guns, lockless, stockless or worthless, such as the world never saw before. Here were deposited the bells ontributed from the plantations, to make crass cannon-bells weighing from six unces to a thousand pounds, all of which have finally reached Boston, and, in the anguage of a secesh friend of mine. will be scoured up by the Yankees, and brought back here, and sold for new,"a most likely consummation. Here was also piled up a "cord or more" of brass candlesticks, bureau and door knobs and handles, together with a tun of copper sheeting, torn from the vessels in the haror, intended for percussion caps, all of which are now in Boston.

Here was also found a large quantity of what the National soldiers called "scrub beef," the same that created a mutiny when the "Commissioners" attempted to distribute it among the starying poor. There were also in the building and outside several hundred gun carriages of the finest live oak, with brass mountings, intended for sea and land service; also a great number of pieces of artillery, some mounted and some left on the ground by the destruction of the carriages by fire. There was also a valuable amount of seasoned live oak timber of the best quality, and piles of iron bars, torn up from the railroads cading into New Orleans; also some valuable machinery for rifling large cannes. In addition there were the private letters, the clothing, the side arms, and a thousand other things belonging to the officers, but left behind in the hasty retreat. Before the Confederates left, however, they had time to destroy all the dumbing in the building. They may have turn it out to make bullets of. By tiveness, they did not cut the gas pipes,

a thing that might have been easily done, and with the aid of a little fire Traditionally among the citizens the Custom-house building is the refuge of runaway negroes, as all in the building are considered "within the National are not more than forty or fifty contra- resolved to die on the same also."

hands, all told, under its protection. These men are occupied more or less, generally less, in cooking for the officers eral De-cryptics - The Contractors-Pets or "clearing up." I suppose the whole of the Government-What the Confederates fifty do about the labor of a day's work of an industrious New-England servingman. To my certain knowledge, one old "Uncle Ned," who has charge of a cooking-store near one the entrances of the "marble room," certainly spent four hours and a half skinning a single tomato. Very many, on warm days, fall picturesquely asleep in the ruined door-ways, and beside the commanding columns in the "marble room," and renewedly remind me of its Theban character -not necessarily of its architecture, but of its size, - and the dark negro and the lighter mulatto are good for the necessary representatives of Egyptians and

> only apartments in the building for the Custom-house and Post-office, but also find room for Ger. Butler's military-civil headquarters, and various other places for the accommodation of official military business. There has also been arranged a lock-up for political prisoners, a safe room for at least 135 kegs of specie, and lastly, accommodations for the Four-teenth Connecticut Regiment. The room especially appropriated to the Collector under Confederate rule, and now occupied by Mr. Denison, United States Collector, was somewhat sumptuously furnished; beside rich chairs, a gay carpet, and costly slik and tasseled bell-pulls, there was also a fine 7-octave piano, showing that treason and music have sympathy, in spite of Shakspeare. Or it possibly may be that the piano was for the benefit of lady merchants who had business with the Custom-house. I remember that many years ago, it is said, the daughter of a distinguished financier brought into this port a large number of Maltese mules, and demanded that they should be free, as they were intended for breeding purposes. The Collector decided they were a manufactured article, and subject to duty. I should, perhaps, say in regard to the piano, that it, with other fine furniture, evacuated the building

along with the Confederate troops. Upon taking possession of the building by the National officers, there was to be witnessed a scene of inextricable confusion. Books, papers, receipts, invoices, blanks, and trash generally, littered up the floors and occupied the tables and desks. It is evident the Confederates amused themselves after a fashion, with going through the forms of a Custom-house. Mr. Memminger evidently sent in repeated instructions about collecting money, as there were innumerable envelopes scattered around, printed with the address of the heads of the Treasury Department of Richmond. Such was the state of things when the

open the port under the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, took possession on the 7th June. Unaided by any true information, they had to grope their way in the dark, and from confusion bring out order. Too much praise cannot be be stowed on Mr. Geo. S. Denison. Mr. W. C. Gray and assistants, for the manner in which they have performed their duties. At once overwhelmed with business of immediate necessity, they had also to find out what had been done in the immediate past. Day by day working almost without interruption since they have been here from early morning until night, they have gradually developed the back history of the past, and have found out enough to suggest how great have been the iniquities and frauds perpetrat-ed before as well as after rebel rule.— By industry, and starting with suggestive hints, they have traced up Umited States property of immense value, of which there was no record in the Custom House; property of great value, including launches, gigs, goods, and extensive warehouses. As they progressed in the investigations it turned out that all the unded warehouse books, as far back as 1867, had either born mutilated of all writing tripped of their entire contents, or entired stroyed. I have examined some of these mutilated books. Nothing is left to identify the goods of which they were a record, but enough remains to show that they were large in amount, and in value mmense. In fact, there is fortunately preserved in the Collector's own hand data show that there were goods enough in he Bonded Warehouses, at the time the Confederate Government took possestion, to pay in duties the enormous sum of \$750,000! How much of these goods paid duties, or how much of them were seized by the rebels, will probably never be known, the records, as we have already stated, having been destroyed he very attempt at concealment, being the acknowledgment of infamy and a

desperate desire to hide it from the Illustrative of the extravagance encouraged here by the Federal officials, I will mention the fact, that timber scaffolding or frame-work, which a few years ago surrounded the walls of the building nominally for the purpose of raising the granite, cost over \$100,000. In due time it was ordered down, and the timber was sold for one hundred and wenty dollars ! The receipt of this money, and the cost of the frame-work are preserved. Before the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, there was commenced and completed a magnificent yatcht, under the name of revenue-cutter, the burden of which was nearly two hundred tons, cost over \$80,000. It is represented as being a most sumptuous craft, the ornamentation and furniture of the cabin alone costing over \$10,-000. When the rebel fleet fled from New Orleans, the rebel gunboat Jackson came opposite and fired several shots through the cutter's sides. The vessel

now lies at the foot of Canal-street, the masts still visible above the water. Each day that passes away affords some development of valuable property destroyed, and also develops how much business has been done and will be done in the future. Any one who has ocular experience cannot resist the idea that for years past large amounts of goods were brought into this port that have never been entered upon the books of the Custom-house. It seems beyond contradiction, that moneys and fees in various forms have passed into the hands of officials that have been divided up "among the faithful," and went far to give aid and comfort to the people engaged in originating this rebellion. Certain it is, that the present master-spirits have been the largest recipients, either politically or pecuniarily, of the patronage of the Cus-

tom-house. Twin brothers recently committed smiride together at Antwerp. A letter addressed to a friend a few hours before they committed the deed, informed him that they had decided on putting an end to their existence in consequence of unMonetary.

Furnished by Dyer Pearl,

corgia Oid Banks outh Carolina and Alabama orginia and North Carolina 

Commercial.

CORRECTED BY

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

Arabs—the present occupants of the palaces of the Pharaohs. No. 5, COLLEGE ST., NASHVILLE. Under the National rule, we have not Nashville Wholesale Prices Current. Kentucky. CANDI SE-Blad ... COFFEE-Jays. COTTON YARNS-100 & 800... FERH-Mankeysi, No. 1... GRAIN-GOR.... Wheat | White. Pitteburg Bar LARD-Roge Barrels LEATHLE-Sole; tak tan 

STANCH SUGAR New Orleans had. flavana white. Postdered ...

offcers of the Government appointed to Millet ..... Timothy ..... Herds Grass. Blue Grace | Stripped Hungarian.... 

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. THE EXAMINATION OF TRACHERS WILL BE beld in the flanes Buildise, corner of Pummer

 at 9, A.M.
 as at approants will please attend.
 J. L. MEIGS, Sup't. JAMES LOW & CO.

Line Streets, commencing on Webstapay, Links

208 & 210 West Side Sixth Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. WE HAVE ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,

1000 CASES FANCY PRINTS Of the brands of "American," "Union," "Springers.

500 Cases Bleached Cottons; 100 Cases Canton Flannels; 100 Cases Plaid Linseys. A full assortaient of SATINETTS, FLANNELS, STUFF GOODS, GINGHAMS, and other articles in sur line, by which we lay to the sitention of basicrs. July 25-1m.

CHARLES H. GREEN A GENT FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE U. S. GOVERNMENT. Office, No. 38 CHERRY STREET, Up Stairs.

Southern Bank Notes. Tennessee,

South Carolina, Georgia,

Alabama, and Louisiana BANK NOTES. AND GOVERNMENT CHECKS, BOUGHT AND FOLD BY A. G. NANFORD & CO.,

No. 50, College St., (Merchant's flank Building.) Claims Against the United States Government.

DERIOD GOVERNMENTS.

I must, either for Property taken for the use of the Army, or for Dissage to Property taken for the use of the army, or for Dissage to Property. Quartermaster Resources or Cartifloxice, does have them settled and collected by Passing there in the hands of Chiabiland E. REEN, Agent for the National Chim. Agency left Washington, D. C. Office of the Transcess Bradeli of the Agency, No. 35 Cherry Serest, apsinion.

July 29-44.

FLOUR. 500 BAGS OF THE CELEBRATED WM. LYON, 41. Market St.

Dr. King's Dispensary FOR PHIVATE DISEASES, DR. KING, formerly of New York, fo the test foot years of Louisraile, Ey, and who has devoted his attentional the syvant comment of private discounts for 50 years, Satter humself, having attended to a practice for so many years, and curred so many thousands, he is empired yours at discounts of a private nature so matter has been they may be from injudicious medicial townsess, for from neglect of their own. Dr. King a jusquenary No 23 beaderick street, between Cherry and time years, out a tory, where he curred all discounts of a private

id story, where he cures all discusses of a private ore. Conordes sured without saussons modifies or in

from the nured without nameous modifies or incrievence with business
Extratures of old or recent date, offennelly eared
a few days, by an operation which cannot be supposed.
For his points accurate mine mischief and under
mass the constitution or much
rippitis, with all the diseases of the stim, growing
out of neglect or had destinent, can be effectively
cured to a few days.
Someon: Weakness—"artimiter sitention having been
given to this income, and all the consequences growing
out of it, brought on in many cases by the destructure
tables of the passing, and a many cases by the destructure
tables of the constitution, rendering the schiect and the
business or somety, and comprehensive schied
the Weakness, and a support of which will under
mine the constitution, rendering the schiect and the
business or somety, and comprehensive schied
from who may red assured tomas due to the office.

Permone residing abroad, by writing and stating these Persons residing abroad, by writing and stating them man, with a lee suclemed, direct to fir. A. King, No. 18 Dendarius atreet, Santwice, Tunn., will have the same mary medicines sent to their actions. Office beer om 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the ovening.

ARRIVAL O

LARGE STOCK

NOTIONS,

CEGAL CEGES.

CLOTHING

de, de, de, de, de,

- AT -No. 2, South Side Public Square.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

FROM THE EAST.

AN ENTIRELY NEW - AND

WELL-ASSORTED

COMPRISING IN PART:

100 Cases

PRINTS.

60 Packages

# BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS

150 Cases Hats,

TOGETHER WITH

LAWNS, GINGHAMS.

FLANNELS,; DENIMS,

CHECKS, I TICKS.

SILKS,

BAREGES, JEANS,

SHEETINGS, LINENS\*

--- AND ----

WHITE GOODS

IN EVERY VARISTY

A FULL STOCK

\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_

NOTIONS

--- AND ---SUTLERS' GOODS

OF ALL EDIDS,

Gent's Lurnishing Goods, ---- AND ----

READY-MADE

TAILORING GOODS AND -

TRIMMINGS

HOSIERY, THREAD, CORSETS,

SKIRTS

And all other articles usually kept in Wholesale Dry Goods Stora.

par We invite dealers to give us an early all, and examine our Stock and prices.

STADLER BROS. & CO., No. 2, Soons Mrss Pusare Square.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO General Commission Merchants S. C. MERCHEN, Toller,

BANKERS. 63 and 65, Beaver Street, and 20 Exchange

Place, tower f. Markage | New York.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION! D'SCHARGIT SOLDERMS can have their Bounty
Money and Book Pay e-dicted, and Penjons ac
over who a permanently desailed, my college at the
National Claim Agency, No. 28 Cherry Street, up
dily se-se.

Market No. 36 Street.

E. MAYER & CO.,

SCOCKS SOLECTOR

A. LOUIS & CO.,

liave just received a large Stock of

GROCERIES

DRY GOODS.

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Stationery, "rugs,

Nails, and Dye-Stuffs.

SALT, in Barrels,

COTTON CARDS,

SALT in Bugs,

Which we offer to the public for CASH OR PRODUCE.

--- SUCH AS ----COTTON, BEESWAX, WOOL, GINSENG FEATHERS, HIDES and TALLOW.

COUNTRY Merchants would do well to call upon All Current Southern Funds Taken at Par.

TENNESSEE BRANCH

E. MAYER & CO.

NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY CONDUCTED BY

HARVEY, COLLINS & BRACE. WASHINGTON, D. C. CHARLES H. GREEN, Agent,

No. 38, Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn. THIS AGENCY possesses peculiar facilities for the successful prosequiton and settlement of Demands against the General Government of EVERY DESCRIPTION, its conductors having had several years' experience in the management of claims be. fore Congress, the Court of Claims, and the Executive Departments at Warhington, and being ther

nughty acquainted and familiar with the laws and regulations governing their adjustment. Particular attention will be given to cases arising out of the present war, including the accounts of States, Contractors, and Disborning Officers of the War and Navy Repertments, and for \*4 Collects ing. Drilling, and Organizing Volunterra," the reimbursement of which is authorized by an act of Congress; CLAIMS FOR TRUEM NITY FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY TAKEN FOR PUBLIC DSES, OR FOR DAMAGES TO SUCH PROPERTY, for Herese lost in the service, and for Military Pay, Pensions, and Bounty

f.mrsd. We give special attention to procuring . Pensions, Rountles, atc., auruing to Soldiers who have been wounded, contracted di osse, or the families of such as have died, or been killed while In the discharge of their line of dety as such during the

Special care will also be given to claims which have been haretufore Rejected or Suspended by the Departments or Ineficiently Managed Prompt attention also given to the collection of Quartermaster's Becopts given for Property taken for the use of the Army, to arranging Accounts with and collecting Claims against the Quartermeater's Du-

Personal Attention, thereby securing many which, in the hands of an Attorney at any distant point, frequently prove unsuccessful. Artifa from this decided advantage, our daily interour - with all the Departments enables us in most cases to obtain decisions much more speedily than

All Claims placed in our hands receive our Prompt

where all communication and other necessary detail out be conducted through the mails. To this and, we solicit you to forward to us any or all cases of such character you may from time to time tave presented, and, as is our custom, we will fur such you with all the necessary blanks, and, when regulated, fustarisations,

No charge made in any cam nulses proceeded. CHARLES H. GREEN. No. 35 Charty Street, Nanhyllie, Ten

REFERENCES: Hon. Richard Wattaco, Mayor of Washington " B. B. FRENCH ..... Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Brie, Pa. Philaculphia, Pa. Watton, Erie, \* Thomas by Charles

\* Elizan Habber

\* Missan Damingon

\* Lonan M. Limas

\* Charles B. Hound

Charles B. Hound

W. T. Furthers & Co. Chicago, Illinois, Water town, N. Y. Eric, Pa. Washington, WH. P. PRATERIN ENG. Chicago, filinois, vers Haste, Ind. Cincinnati, Onio,

War P. Marriers Er. Membrille Pa.

Blanck A. Ford Req. Chronge, Ellimoir.
Conv Barnoun, Erq. Chronge, Ellimoir.
D. A. Forder. Erq. Commings, Opto.

Gen. Mcharay Waller. Son Francisco, Cal.
John D. Harner, Erq. Milerakia, N. T.
W. E. Harry. Erq. Omaha tipy, N. T.
Chanks F. Comar. Erq. Omaha tipy, N. T.
Chanks F. Comar. Erq. Detroit. Mich.
Tumins M. Williams, Erq. New Bullimore, Mich.
Walting A. Jeronte. Rescub. Lynn.
W. D. Blandstab, Erq. Kannas Envisions, Mich.
Walting A. Jeronte. Rescub. Lynn.
W. D. Blandstab, Erq. Kannas Envisions, Mich.
Walting B. Dong. Req. Kannas Envisions, Mich.
Carrier Sc. New York.

Garden B. Boom, Erq. New Hellinger, Mich.
Servin. Je. New York.

Garden B. Boom, Erq. New York.

L. E. Bockler, Erq. Morrion street, N. T.
Change C. Guden, Erq. Covingion. R.
James C. A. John Erq. Covingion. R.
Junge C. Guden, Erq. Covingion. R.
July 20-19.

To Manufacturers. JUST RESERVED, AND FOR SALE,
Hing Travelors,
Ease and Holler Leather,
Leather and Gum Helling, By WM. LYUM,